

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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## IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Democrats of Honolulu will achieve something really worth while if they can pacify their present warring factions and get down to a harmony basis. The present movement gives prospects of success, and if the gubernatorial controversy is kept out of it, it should result in progress not only in general party work, but in settling a number of questions of party appointment that have been delayed for months.

The intent of the administration undoubtedly is to put great confidence in the recommendations of the next governor in the matter of Hawaiian appointments. At the same time, it is logical to believe that President Wilson regards the governing of Hawaii for the next four years as peculiarly a task of the Democratic administration, and for whose results the Democratic administration will be held responsible. If the Democrats of Hawaii, therefore, will cooperate with the next governor, they will certainly find him open to suggestions as to party members deserving of appointment. And if the Democrats of Hawaii can agree on recommendations for appointment, they will have gone a long step toward helping President Wilson carry out his plans for the handling of territorial problems.

It is not only in patronage matters that harmony in local Democracy is needed. As indicated in the call for the meeting next Friday night, the changes in political organization made necessary by the enactment of a direct primary law are to be taken up and discussed. These changes vitally affect the political parties, and as yet no political party in Hawaii has done more than dabble with plans for the future. The Republican territorial and county committees are manifesting a discreditable apathy and lack of energy in meeting the exigencies of the situation. The Democrats may do better.

If the governorship is eliminated from discussion next Friday night, the "harmony meeting" ought to harmonize. The present intention of the movers of the plan is understood to be against any reference to the gubernatorial situation except as it affects other matters. If they will stick to that intention and refuse to allow mischief-makers to thwart it, the Bourbons will have the key to a united party.

## THE RESULT OF A JAPANESE MISSION

A notable contribution to the now international question of California's alien land law is that made by Dr. Juichi Soyeda and Mr. Tadao Kamiya in a pamphlet which they have just jointly issued. The pamphlet is entitled "A Survey of the Japanese Question in California," and is now being locally distributed from the consulate-general in Honolulu.

Dr. Soyeda and Mr. Kamiya will be remembered as the Tokio Chamber of Commerce representatives who passed through Honolulu some months ago on their way to the mainland to study conditions there with particular reference to the California question. Their brief utterances here were notable for a friendly and pacific tone, for a willingness to learn of Americans, and that their expressions were sincere is shown by the tenor of the pamphlet now put forth as the result of their observations.

The pamphlet is divided into six chapters. There is a forecast, dealing with the recent history of Japan and the growth of relations between the island empire and the United States; a chapter is devoted to the contentions of California in excluding Japanese; the third chapter deals with "a solution"; the fourth with the necessity for friendly relations between America and Japan; "Lessons Obtained" occupy the fifth, and the sixth touches briefly on the inadvisability of an imperialistic attitude on the part of the United States.

The writers, as might be expected, deny that any good reason exists for California's action, every alleged reason being taken up and briefly discussed. It is denied that the presence of Japanese constitute an economic menace, or that they will become an immoral element in the community. On the subject of assimilation the writers say:

The most common one is the non-assimilation theory, and the supporters of this theory declare that true assimilation cannot be effected except by intermarriage. But if thought and sentiment agree, different races can assimilate. Supposing intermarriage is absolutely necessary for assimilation; there are already many cases of intermarriage between the Japanese and the Americans; and there would be many more if it were not for the artificial and unjust restrictions placed by law and usage. In truth,

the Japanese are the most assimilative, and their whole history is that of assimilation of different ideas and civilization. It is an admitted fact that Japan has gone far to assimilate the civilization of the East with that of the West, and her example is being followed by other nations in the Orient. If anybody entertains doubts on this point, it would be well for him to have just a look at the Japanese children born in the United States. They are Americans in every respect except color. Before passing judgment as to the assimilability of any race we must allow at least a generation.

It is admitted that the Japanese are not inferior, but are different, and it is deemed better to avoid intermingling, and if they intermingle they must become thoroughly Americanized. To keep the different races apart is an impossibility in this day of rapid and easy communication. Of course, no objection can be raised to the placing of strict tests of admission, provided they are not discriminatory.

Dr. Soyeda and Mr. Kamiya find a duty for both Uncle Sam and Japan in reaching a solution of a problem which they argue must be solved in favor of the Japanese position. They urge a better understanding on the part of the people of the United States of this question, declaring that the residents of the Middle Western and Eastern states know little of the facts. In this connection it is stated:

Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the press and the public opinion of the West should be supplied with true and honest facts, so as to avoid misrepresentation being spread out to the other states. The people, being the leading power and each state having constitutional autonomy, the public opinion in general, and especially in California, must be well guided, in order to save the East from falling into errors and to facilitate the actions of the federal government in matters of international relations. The easiest way to solve the question would be that of naturalization, although this suggestion had better come from the American side, and with necessary safeguards. As regards other questions constitutionally entrusted to the federal government, such as the due modification or perfection of treaties and conventions, there is no room for doubt that the United States government will do its utmost to settle the matter with honor and satisfaction to both countries.

There are many things to be done by the Japanese government, and no doubt it has been doing its best to protect its people and to guard the national honor. If the repeated protests which were based on justice and fairness could pave the way to the revision or amendment of the treaty between the two countries or of the federal and state laws, so as to remove all causes of doubt, if any, as to the entire equality of the rights of both peoples, it would surely give inexpressible satisfaction and boundless gratitude to the Japanese government and the people. The popular feeling in Japan being so strong and unanimous as regards the Californian question, the Japanese government would be placed in a very delicate and difficult position unless some way be found to relieve the situation.

The authors further declare that some of the Japanese alien laws should be amended and made broader, though they are rather cautious in insisting that these laws are not now discriminatory. If the governments cannot come to a decision, they suggest arbitration.

Japan's duty is given considerable discussion. That Japanese children in the United States should be reared to become good citizens of the Republic; that the Japanese generally should be law-abiding, peaceably-inclined, industrious and progressive, that they should strive to develop along lines of true morality and to help in community welfare, are points earnestly insisted upon.

These two observers appear hopeful that ultimately California's attitude will be repudiated by the whole American people. While their pamphlet is written in a spirit of utmost friendliness and breadth of vision, no one who reads it can avoid the conclusion that Dr. Soyeda and Mr. Kamiya are reporting that California's action is unjustifiable, and that Japan is compelled to press upon the United States the wisdom of finding some way to reverse that action.

Don't let that inter-island conference on the building and upkeep of roads fade like the morning mists. Honolulu has as many desirable sites for good roads as any other city.

It is to be hoped that there will be no falling below the standard recently set for the reception of governors when Hawaii's new chief executive makes his debut.

That German court painter who shot and killed a man for slapping his face seems to be severely afflicted with the artistic temperament.

Emmeline Pankhurst's plan to meet President Wilson in Washington may get her into the insidious lobbyist class.

Too many Coaticooks appear to have spoiled the broth.

## Personal Mention

MERLON G. EMMANS will leave for San Francisco in the Wilhelmmina October 8, to meet relatives who intend visiting in Honolulu during the winter.

ANDREW MELROSE BRODIE, D. D., of Wichita, Kansas, who has been spending the summer in Honolulu, departed for the coast in the Honolulu last night, accompanied by Mrs. Brodie.

MR. AND MRS. W. R. SPAULDING are making a round trip to the Orient in the Japanese liner Chiyu Maru. Mr. Spaulding is a brother of Dr. O. H. Spaulding, surgeon in the T. K. K. vessel.

MRS. J. W. BOLLES, wife of the manager of Standard Oil interests in southern China, is a returning passenger in the Chiyu Maru, calling at Honolulu from San Francisco this morning.

MISS MARGERY McGUIRE, stenographer in the governor's office, expects to leave for the mainland in the Wilhelmmina October 8. She will spend three or four weeks visiting in California.

E. KEMPFER, a representative of the British-American Tobacco Company, is returning from a business trip to the United States. He is a passenger in the Chiyu Maru for Hongkong.

F. J. RAVEN, brother of Charles H. Raven of this city, accompanied by Mrs. Raven and daughter, are proceeding to Shanghai as passengers in the Chiyu Maru. Mr. Raven is identified with the municipal government at the "model settlement."

Governor WALTER F. FREAR arrived in San Francisco in the Wilhelmmina yesterday and will spend a week visiting with his parents in Oakland, after which he will proceed to Washington, D. C.

MRS. GEORGE ASHLEY, accompanied by her three daughters, is booked to leave for the coast in the Sierra Saturday. She expects to remain in California for at least three years, during which time the girls will attend school.

F. A. POTTER, superintendent of the Aquarium, who has been in San Francisco on a business trip with regard to establishing an aquarium in the Hawaii building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, returned to Honolulu in the Manchuria yesterday.

GEORGE S. RAYMOND, school inspector, left yesterday for Kamalo, Molokai, to see that the government school at that place is duly turned over to R. L. Ogilvie, the new appointee. From that point he will journey to Lahaina, Maui, returning to Honolulu Saturday or Sunday.

## LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—MANLEY HOPKINS: Oh, for the arrival of Sunday, when 'tis on with frayed haversack and leggings and off to the hills for land-shells. Nothing like it.

—J. G. PRATT (postmaster): I look for much additional work with the institution of the postal savings bank, but we will try to give a service that will be satisfactory to everyone.

—A. K. CLYMER: We want everybody to remember that there will be a big boat club dance to end Regatta Day, and that tickets may be obtained from Healan and Myrtle members.

—JOHN H. WILSON: Judge Ross, who was with the Harrison party yesterday, is a Philippine judge and a prominent Democrat there as well. He has been holding the proxy at Washington of National Committeeman Hanley, of the Philippines.

—WILLIAM THOMPSON: I can't say anything for publication, but take it from me the Hilo bunch that's coming to the civic conference is going to wake Honolulu up. They have a lot of plans for being conspicuous when they get here. Hilo and the Big Island will send seventy-five delegates.

—C. W. ASHFORD: The Democrats got a late start in their plans for entertaining Governor-general Harrison, but he assured us that he felt pleased at the reception given by his party members, and he certainly made a nice impromptu address on the roof garden of the Young.

A well fed waiter makes a well fed guest.

## REQUEST FOR HULA PERMIT INOPPORTUNE

(Continued from page one)

tion of protest against a licensed hall in that part of town.

And perhaps what made the request even more inopportune was the fact that an amendatory ordinance was submitted for the consideration of the supervisors, which would make it unlawful for a woman to receive pay for dancing. As Mrs. Puah calls her resort a dance-hall in her request for a license, the passage of the proposed new regulations for such places would directly affect her. However, both the proposed ordinance and the request of the madame were referred to the police committee to be reported out later.

This is what Mrs. Puah says in her communication:

"I undersigned would most respectfully make application that a license be issued to her for the conducting of a dance-hall at Kaneloa, Kapahulu road, Waikiki, in Honolulu, under such rules, regulations and restrictions as you and your honorable board may require."

And this is what the proposed ordinance says concerning paying women to dance, as is the practice at the madame's and also at many public dance-halls. It is said:

"No female person shall be permitted to be or remain in the dance-hall or upon the premises connected therewith who receives or has received or has been promised any compensation or remuneration of any kind, either by the holder of the license or by any other person or persons, for participating in the dancing."

Other changes are made, a noteworthy one being with regard to issuing a license for dances. It is provided in the case of a license to a dance-hall that it shall first be approved as a fit and proper place by the dance-hall inspectors, and that upon the approval of the mayor, the application may be transferred to the board of supervisors, who may authorize the clerk to issue the license.

Under the present law the application is made direct to the board.

The supervisors seemed in favor of the proposed amendatory ordinance.

## BOURBONS TO ENDEAVOR TO GET TOGETHER

(Continued from page one)

the meeting exactly, and that the move is not fostered by any one faction or set of factions. Among those to whom invitations have been sent are the four avowed candidates for governor—Gilbert J. Waller, E. M. Watson, Prof. W. A. Bryan and L. L. McCandless. Territorial Chairman M. C. Pacheco and National Committeeman John H. Wilson have been invited, and both of them are strong backers of McCandless and leaders in the McCandless wing of the party.

About twenty invitations have been issued. No set program for the meeting has been prepared, but as one Democrat put it this morning, "there is going to be a candid powwow over party matters—a sort of family discussion."

Those who are behind the move for Friday night's meeting deny the report that it is a blow at the McCandlesses. In fact, the invitation list shows that there will be probably more McCandless men present than representatives of any other faction.

There is much talk among the Bourbons, however, that the present Democratic territorial and county committees are too much under the domination of McCandless and that the committee should more fully represent the whole party.

Just what steps will be taken, if any, to do away with the existing committees and to name new ones must still be worked out, as the plans are now vague. It is probable that in getting ready for the operation of the new primary law there will be a radical change made in the committees.

Chairman Ashford and other members of the committee say that they hope to reach some plan for voicing the views of all the Democrats. An adaptation of the caucus plan has been suggested, according to one committee member, but whether it can be worked up into practicable form has not been decided.

One of the main objects of the "harmony move" is to unite local Demo-



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crats on the matter of candidacies for office. The splits occasioned by rival candidates for governor has brought the party members to a realization of the necessity for getting together.

When the Manchuria sailed for the Orient last night, she had on board an unwilling passenger in the person of Jiu Taro Iida, a Japanese, who is being returned to his native land under the direct order of the secretary of labor at Washington. Upon evidence furnished by the local federal immigration station to the effect that Iida was an undesirable citizen of the islands, the order for his immediate deportation was forthcoming. It is said that he has resided in Honolulu for some time, and is a property owner, being interested in several Japanese houses of ill-fame.

The police judge at Larkspur, Cal., has decreed that when a man is not available for jury duty, his wife shall be expected to serve in his place.

## MAY TRANSFER FUNDS TO ERECT WHARF SHED

Acting Governor Mott-Smith is considering the advisability of transferring \$12,500 from the loan fund to the board of harbor commissioners, to make possible the immediate construction of an ohia plank flooring and one freight handling unit at the new Kulo Bay wharf at Hilo. The last legislature authorized a transfer of this nature, the loan fund to be reimbursed by the harbor board from its share of the next bond issue.

The board called the acting governor's attention to the subject recently and urges the transfer to permit early use of the new pier, which otherwise will be forced to remain idle for many months. The exchange likely will be made as asked.

Superior Judge Lawlor, of San Francisco, is to marry Miss Mary Lee Henry of San Diego.

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Aloha Lane	2 bedrooms	20.00
Palo Alto Hill, Kaimuki	3 bedrooms	35.00
Wilner Avenue	3 bedrooms	40.00

## For Sale

College Hills	House and lot	\$7350.00
Wilner Ave. & Kewalo St.	House and lot	7500.00
Anapuni Street	House and lot	4500.00
Pikoi Street	House and lot, including furniture	6500.00
Young Street	House and lot	4000.00
Young Street	House and lot	3000.00
Parker Street, College Hills	Lot	2500.00
Gulick Avenue	House and lot	3500.00

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